

## SOME IRISH WAR NOTES

The First American Soldier Killed on Cuban Soil Was Born in Cork.  
An Old-Time Hero.

Sergeant Major Henry Goode, who was among the killed at the engagement between the marines and Spaniards at Guantanamo, was well known at the Brooklyn navy yard, where the news of his death was received with expressions of grief and regret from every man on duty there, says the New York Irish World. Before Goode sailed South with the battalions of marines, on the transport Panther, he had been for the past three years the First Sergeant at the marine barracks, and was popular and well liked by both officers and the enlisted men under him. Goode was generally considered to be the crack man of the barracks. He was a large man, over six feet high, with a fine physique, and carried himself as an ideal soldier would.

According to the statements of his former comrades, Goode was some what over fifty years old, but retained all of his youthful vigor and did not have a gray hair in his head. He was serving his second term of enlistment as a marine at the time of his death. His first tour of duty as marine was on the cruiser Chicago, on which he enlisted as a private. On the return of that vessel from the European station in 1895 Goode had been promoted to First Sergeant, and just previous to the sailing of the Panther last April he was made Sergeant Major, the highest of the non-commissioned positions. The rapidity of this promotion shows the soldierly qualities of the man. He was unmarried and was born in Cork, Ireland.

Jeremiah O'Brien, the hero and leader of the first sea fight of the Revolution, has been honored in having a new torpedo boat named after him. Jeremiah O'Brien and his five brothers were the moving spirits of the

reached them. Afterward Jeremiah O'Brien, as Captain of the captured ship, which had been rechristened the Machias Liberty, took many English ships. His brother John while in command of the Hibernia captured an English armed ship on which were several British officers returning to England.

William B. Sheehan, well known in Buffalo, N. Y., and now a gunner on the United States cruiser Concord, with Admiral Dewey's squadron, had the honor to fire the first shot in the battle of Manila. In a letter to his father he says: "I can say that I was at the gun that fired the first shot on this side."

Gorporal John J. Kelley, who was recently in Boston from Chickamauga recruiting, was given a reception by the members of Shields Division, A. O. H., and the Ladies' Auxiliary at their hall, corner of Liberty street and Market Square.

It is announced semi-officially that Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis, in command of the troops at San Francisco, has chosen for Adjutant General of the Fourth Brigade Capt. Murphy, son of United States Senator Murphy, of New York.

The Iron Brigade unveiled the monument to their commander, Gen. Gibbon, in the National cemetery at Arlington, last week, and presented it to his family.

## TO "REMEMBER THE MAINE"

At the time of the memorial services in Havana cemetery over the graves of sailors who went down in the Maine Father Chidwick asked and received from Capt. Sigbee permission to carry away from the wreck any bronze or brass that might be brought up, of which he proposed to have made small crosses, to be given as mementos to the families of the sailors who lost their lives in the disaster.

When the wreckers came north they brought to Father Chidwick, who was then in New York, about 75 pounds of brass, all they could rescue from the deck of the Maine, and he

turned it over to the Manhattan Brass Works, who had agreed, through one of their men, John J. Wren, a member of St. Stephen's Young Men's Association and an old friend of Father Chidwick, to convert the scrap brass into crosses without cost. The work has been finished and the mementoes forwarded to Father Chidwick, at Norfolk, Va., on board the Ciucinatti. The crosses are one and a half by one inch, surmounted by a small perforated knob, so that they may be used as pendants; they are highly polished. Father Chidwick will send one of these cherished trinkets to the sorrowing families of each of the martyrs of the Maine.

The first convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary, A. O. H., of Indiana, was held in the parlors of the Occidental Hotel. Mrs. James Derby, the President, presided, and Mrs. Margaret O'Reilly, the Secretary, was present and performed the duties of her office. Reports showed that the Auxiliary has paid out over \$550 in sick benefits and \$200 funeral benefits. The resolutions adopted asserted that "Cuba, like Ireland, is entitled to be free," and hoped for the speedy success of both Cubans and Irish in gaining their independence. It was decided to hold the next State convention at Richmond. A reception and banquet was given at the Occidental Hotel. The address of welcome was delivered by James H. Deery, County President of Marion county.

## UNITED STATES SENATOR MORGAN Opposes Alliance of the United States With Any Foreign Power.

Just now there is general discussion of and quite an effort being made in some quarters to bring about an alliance, offensive and defensive, between our Government and that of Great Britain. While the probability of such an alliance is very remote and opposed by some of our ablest statesmen and writers, there are those who adopt the English view and contend

that such an alliance would prove beneficial to the United States. Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, declares against alliance. Of the Senator the correspondent says:

There is probably no man in public life more competent to deal with such a subject than the distinguished Alabama statesman. For twenty years he has been recognized as an authority on international relations as well as on the constitutional law of the United States. For some time Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and now an esteemed member of that committee, he has held front rank with publicists who have to deal with the delicate problems relating to our foreign policy. His service has been a continual demonstration of the fact that the confidence of his colleagues in his judgment was not misplaced. Senator Morgan not only holds high ground of information upon our relations with foreign countries, controlled by our established policies, but he is acquainted with the attitude of foreign nations toward one another. The politics of Europe is an open book to him.

With reference to our occupancy and holding of the Philippines the Senator was asked:

"You see nothing then, consequent upon the handling of the Philippines question which should require us to make alliance with other nations?"

"Connected with any event that is likely to grow out of our relations to the Philippines, that is now within the range of probabilities, there is no occasion to desire a league or combination with any European or Asiatic power.

"Our national independence includes the proposition of freedom from alliance with other nations as an essential element of its value. Men have come to these shores to be rid of the domination of other powers. They have taken up their abode in a land whose policy since the formation of its government has been to hold aloof from the monarchies of Europe. The American people, those who have had these traditions handed down to them through generations which have dwelt in the land, and those who are new to our country, but love our institutions

and have chosen them for their own, would resist the thought of bringing up this nation with the countenance of the old world by even the slightest bonds of political union.

"It is not that we are selfishly and kindly responsive to sentimentality, good will from other nations, or reject all overtures for alliance because we intend to be just as able to sustain our cause when just, in faithful reliance upon the power of justice for our help."

The views of the distinguished Senator will undoubtedly receive the approbation.

## HOW THE SOLDIERS ARE CLOTHED Uncle Sam Furnishes His Men Ready-Made Clothing.

When Uncle Sam issues clothing to his soldiers the gallant old gentleman is more particular about the cut of the cloth than the fit. But the manner of appearance is left to the soldier to blue themselves. The government does not issue blank or in suits issued by the tailor and then the soldier must make up with the neatness or slouch of his outward seeming. But the Army soldiers are noted for neat uniforms. Incidentally it may be remarked that this is by no means due to the skill on the part of the government tailors or quartermaster officials, solely due to the fact that a good tailor makes and rents the uniforms after issue.

Now that the war is on and a body of volunteers is in the question of how the men get their uniforms is pertinent. Investigation in this line will show that the government does a large business in ready-made clothing line. The government settles all the preliminary questions, such as the quality, style, etc., of the garments, the matter of fit is fixed by certain which work sometimes and may do not work at all.

The government has large shops in Brooklyn and Philadelphia

where the big clothing makers are to the retail shops. The garments are made in the various sizes that are most in demand and are forwarded to army posts or other army stations on regular requisitions. There the uniforms are given out on requisitions from commanding officers and record is kept of the final disposition of each man.

The statistics as to the measurements give the cutters a good idea of what is required, and the stocks are usually so arranged that no customer need go to the opposition shop. The men who have the matter in charge are anxious to "fit" their subjects, but it is probable that no long talk as to the quality of the stock and the neatness of the fit are delivered in the place where uniforms are issued.

Although the demand has become abnormal since the volunteer army has been forming, the Government has given only a few contracts for uniforms. The first contract given by the war department was for sewing a large lot of uniforms. The material was cut and made up in bundles, together with all the necessary trimmings, and sent to the contractors, who gave it out to be put together.

The second contract was for garments complete. A large manufacturer of clothing said that the sizes in clothing are as well assorted in the stocks sent to the army headquarters that a soldier could find what he wants as readily as the man who goes to the average ready-made clothing store.

Shoes for the soldiers of the United States army are also furnished in assorted sizes to the quartermaster's department, and men have little trouble in finding shoes to fit them out of the assortment which comes from the shops where contracts for army shoes are filled.

The United Irish Societies of Indiana and a number of other societies in Indiana county, Pa., will celebrate in a fitting manner the 122d anniversary of American independence and the 100th anniversary of the resurrection in Ireland on July 4th, with a picnic and carnival of games at Athletic Park, Scranton.

## SAMPLE KENTUCKY IRISHMAN.

G. Wilfred Pearce, a Distinguished Artist, Says of a Well Known Louisville Man.

When Col. Muldoon, of this city, entered the contract to build the magnificent mausoleum for John W. Mackay, recently completed, costing over \$100,000, G. Wilfred Pearce, one of the greatest art critics in the United States, wrote:

John W. Mackay and wife have accepted the plans for a mortuary chapel designed by the famous architect and artist, Col. Michael Muldoon, of Louisville, Ky., who is the largest employer of fine art craftsmen working in marble, bronze and iron in the world, and whose high reputation is a guarantee of art work. The competition for the edifice, which when completed will be the finest example of Christian art expressed in a mausoleum in the world, was won



COL. MIKE MULDOON.

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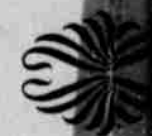
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